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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/526,258	09/12/2005	Alastair Dent	53037-7007	7061
66228 7590 03/11/2009 UNGARETTI & HARRIS LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP - PATENTS 70 WEST MADISON STREET SUITE 3500 CHICAGO, IL 60602-4224			EXAMINER PILKINGTON, JAMES	
			ART UNIT 3656	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/526,258

Applicant(s)

DENT, ALASTAIR

Examiner

JAMES PILKINGTON

Art Unit

3656

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 January 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: "the first input position encoder" should be - - safety sensor - (Specification page 6 lines 21-27 and remarks page 7), "the third output positioning encoder" should be - - position sensor - - (Specification page 7 lines 17-23 and remarks page 7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claims 12-14 require a second input encoder, a second output encoder. The specification does not have support for these encoders. Where are these encoders located?

In the Remarks filed the Applicant references page 7 lines 7-9 of the specification. However, nowhere in this section does it mention the use of second input and output encoders.

4. Claims 4, 7, 11, 14 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "high" in claims 4 and 11 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "high" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. What is considered to be a "high lead angle"?

In the Remarks the Applicant argues that one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of the description of the specification, would understand what a "high lead angle" is. The Examiner disagrees since the specification does not value or comparative feature for one of ordinary skill to determine the scope of the term "high" and without such a description degree of the term "high" can not be determined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15-17, 22, 24 and 25, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harris, WO 02/060653, in view of Akin, USP 4,565,104.

Harris discloses a back-drivable robot head comprising:

- a manually-graspable driving member (16);
- an arm (12) for carrying a tool (14) the position of which is to be controlled;
- a first rotation control mechanism (28) for rotating the arm about a first axis (A2)
- the first rotation control mechanism (28) comprising a first rotational motor (30)
- in which the first motor (30) is mounted for pivotal motion with respect to a frame of the head
- a second rotation control mechanism (20) for rotating the arm about a second axis (A1), the said mechanism comprising a second rotational motor (2)
- the first axis (A2) is perpendicular to the second axis (A1)
- the arm (12) is extendible along a third axis (A3)
- in which the first (A2), second (A1) and third axes (A3) intersect at a point
- a force sensor (18) for sensing forces applied to the driving member (16) by a user;
- wherein the first rotational control mechanism (28) is arranged to rotate the arm about the first axis in response to the sensed forces

Harris does not disclose that the rotation control mechanisms comprising a lead screw and a bearing which moves longitudinally of the lead screw as it rotates, the bearing being pivotally coupled to an offset crank of or secured to the arm, the lead screws mounted for pivotal motion with respect to a frame of the head, wherein the lead screw has a high lead angle.

Akin teaches rotation control mechanisms comprising a motor (29), a lead screw (24) and a bearing (37) which moves longitudinally of the lead screw (24) as it rotates, the bearing being pivotally coupled to an offset crank (32) of or secured to an arm (34/35), the lead screw has a high lead angle for the purpose of providing a linear actuator to rotate a load that minimizes loss of moment arm at the extremes of rotational travel of the load.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Harris and provide a first and second rotation control mechanism that comprises a lead screw and a bearing which moves longitudinally of the lead screw as it rotates, the bearing being pivotally coupled to an offset crank of or secured to the arm, the lead screw has a high lead angle, resulting in the lead screw being mounted for pivotal motion with respect to a frame of the head, as taught by Akin, for the purpose of providing a linear actuator to rotate a load that minimizes loss of moment arm at the extremes of rotational travel of the load. In additional substituting one transmission mechanism for another would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art.

7. Claims 3 and 10, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harris, WO 02/060653, in view of Akin, USP 4,565,104 and further in view of Yamanaka, USP 4,825,714.

Harris in view of Akin discloses all of the claimed subject matter discussed above.

Harris in view of Akin does not disclose that the motor is directly secured to the lead screw, without any intervening gears.

Yamanaka teaches a lead screw drive arrangement wherein the motor (11) is directly secured to the lead screw (15), without any intervening gears.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the motor spindle arrangement of Harris in view of Akin with the direct drive system of Yamanaka, for the predictable result of removing play/backlash that is found between intervening gears.

8. Claims 5-7, 12-14 and 23, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harris, WO 02/060653, in view of Akin, USP 4,565,104 and further in view of Zufle, US PGPub 2003/0109953.

Re clms 5-7 and 12-14, Harris in view of Akin discloses all of the subject matter as discussed above.

Harris in view of Akin does not disclose a first sensor for measuring the position of the arm and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency.

Zufle teaches a detection system which uses a first sensor for measuring the position of an arm/movement member (detector 5) and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor (paragraph 0025) and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency (sets down drive 3 or paragraph 0017) for the purpose of providing a direct and indirect detection method to ensure movement of the arm is correct (paragraph 0015 and 0025).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harris in view of Akin and provide a first sensor for measuring the position of the arm and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency, as taught by Zufle, for the purpose of providing a direct and indirect detection method to ensure movement of the arm is correct.

Re clm 23, Harris discloses a back-drivable robot head comprising:

- a manually-graspable driving member (16);
- an arm (12) for carrying a tool (14) the position of which is to be controlled;
- a first rotation control mechanism (28) for rotating the arm about a first axis (A2)
- the first rotation control mechanism (28) comprising a first rotational motor (30)

Harris does not disclose that the rotation control mechanisms comprising a lead screw and a bearing which moves longitudinally of the lead screw as it rotates.

Akin teaches rotation control mechanisms comprising a motor (29), a lead screw (24) and a bearing (37) which moves longitudinally of the lead screw (24) as it rotates for the purpose of providing a linear actuator to rotate a load that minimizes loss of moment arm at the extremes of rotational travel of the load.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Harris and provide a first and second rotation control mechanism that comprises a lead screw and a bearing which moves longitudinally of the lead screw as it rotates, as taught by Akin, for the purpose of providing a linear actuator to rotate a load that minimizes loss of moment arm at the extremes of rotational travel of the load. In additional substituting one transmission mechanism for another would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art.

Harris in view of Akin does not disclose a first sensor for measuring the position of the arm and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency.

Zufle teaches a detection system which uses a first sensor for measuring the position of an arm/movement member (detector 5) and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor (paragraph 0025) and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency (sets down drive 3 or paragraph 0017) for the purpose of providing a direct and indirect detection method to ensure movement of the arm is correct (paragraph 0015 and 0025).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harris in view of Akin and provide a first sensor for measuring the position of the arm and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency, as taught by Zufle, for the purpose of providing a direct and indirect detection method to ensure movement of the arm is correct.

9. Claim 18, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harris, WO 02/060653, in view of Akin, USP 4,565,104 and further in view of Zimmerman, USP 6,494,005.

Harris in view of Akin discloses all of the subject matter as discussed above.

Harris in view of Akin does not disclose that the arm is extendible on a third lead screw which is rotated by a third rotational motor.

Zimmerman teaches an arm (12) extendable on a lead screw (50) which is rotated by a motor (30) for the purpose of concealing the motor within an arm segment (C1/L45-52) which in turn reduces the size of the device.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to replace the rack and pinion drive system of Harris in view of Akin with a third lead screw which is rotated by a third rotational motor, as taught by Zimmerman, for the purpose of concealing the motor within an arm segment which in turn reduces the size of the device.

10. Claims 19-21, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harris, WO 02/060653, in view of Akin, USP 4,565,104 and Zimmerman, USP 6,494,005, and further in view of Zufle, US PGPub 2003/0109953.

Harris in view of Akin and Zimmerman discloses all of the subject matter as discussed above.

Harris in view of Akin and Zimmerman does not disclose a first sensor for measuring the position of the arm and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency.

Zufle teaches a detection system which uses a first sensor for measuring the position of an arm/movement member (detector 5) and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor (paragraph 0025) and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency (sets down drive 3 or paragraph 0017) for the purpose of providing a direct and indirect detection method to ensure movement of the arm is correct (paragraph 0015 and 0025).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harris in view of Akin and Zimmerman and provide a first sensor for measuring the position of the arm and a second sensor for measuring the rotation of the motor and sounding an alarm if there is an inconsistency, as taught by Zufle, for the purpose of providing a direct and indirect detection method to ensure movement of the arm is correct.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 1/19/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

12. Regarding the 35 USC 112 1st and 2nd paragraph issues see the comments above.

13. In response to applicant's argument that Akin is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Akin is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem of an actuation/drive mechanism for a machine to convert linear motion to large-angle motions.

14. The Applicant argues that Harris teaches away from using a device of Akin.

Harris states on page 8 lines 22-26 the differences between industrial and surgical robots. Harris does not mention or suggests that a drive system from one or the other can not be incorporated into the other. In the above rejection the drive system of Harris is being replaced or substituted with a different system which would yield the predictable result of moving the robotic device. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested

in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art.

15. The Applicant argues that the linear actuator of Akin is not back drivable and thus the combination not proper.

The Examiner disagrees since any linear screw and nut system, as in the Akin reference and the instant application, is back drivable regardless of the thread pitch. The claim does not recite any specific back drivable structure and a screw and nut system can be driven in reverse, either by hand or a motor. In the case of Akin the device is attached to a motor which can be run in forwards and reverse thus making the system back drivable.

16. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **JAMES PILKINGTON** whose telephone number is (571)272-5052. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7-3.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Ridley can be reached on (571)272-6917. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/JAMES PILKINGTON/
Examiner, Art Unit 3656
3/2/09

/Richard WL Ridley/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3656